REMARKS

Claims 1-44 remain pending in the application.

In the Drawings

Fig. 3 was objected to for allegedly containing reference signs not mentioned in the specification.

A proposed drawing correction is attached hereto to Fig. 3 to delete the reference signs.

Approval of the proposed drawing correction and withdrawal of the objection is respectfully requested.

Objection of Claims 13, 19 and 38

Claims 13, 19 and 38 were objected to as allegedly being improperly dependent. In particular, the Office Action alleges that a claim which depends from a dependent claim should not be separated by any claim which does not also depend from the dependent claim.

The Applicants have reviewed the MPEP and could not find any such requirement. The Applicants respectfully request the Examiner cite the MPEP passage that supports the Examiner's contention.

Claims 13, 19 and 38 are properly dependent. The Applicants respectfully request the objection of claims 13, 19 and 38 be withdrawn.

Claims 1-8, 11-15, 18-22, 26-30, 32-36 and 39-44 over Casper in view of Ramasubramani

In the Office Action, claims 1-8, 11-15, 18-22, 26-30, 32-36 and 39-44 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,505,248 to Casper et al. ("Casper") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,233,577 to Ramasubramani et al. ("Ramasubramani"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1-8, 11-15, 18-22, 26-30, 32, and 41-44 recite publishing and receiving a list of available servers to and at a remote monitor client, and

providing and transmitting information about selected servers from a remote monitoring client to a protocol gateway.

Casper appears to disclose a system and method of periodically collecting system activity information associated with a remote server (Abstract). The activity information is available to a variety of devices connected to common network 100 (Casper, Fig. 1; col. 8, lines 33-55).

Although Casper discloses a centralized system for monitoring the status of a remote server, the only devices that are disclosed as being able to access the activity information are ones directly connected to the common network (Fig. 1), thus failing to disclose or suggest use of a protocol gateway, as recited by claims 1-8, 11-15, 18-22, 26-30, 32, and 41-44.

The Office Action relies on Ramasubramani to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Casper to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Ramasubramani appears to disclose, and is relied on to disclose a protocol gateway connecting an Internet or Intranet to a carrier network servicing mobile phones (Fig. 2). The protocol gateway is used to facilitate the transportation and conversion of information from the Internet or Intranet to the mobile phones by HTP to HDTP conversion (Ramasubramani, col. 5, lines 27-65). The protocol gateway facilitates the transfer of digital certificates stored at a central certificate management system (Ramasubramani, Abstract; Fig. 3).

Ramasubramani's protocol gateway is used to facilitate the transfer of digital certificates from a central certificate management system. Ramasubramani fails to disclose of suggest a protocol gateway facilitating the transfer of information about a server, much less publishing and receiving a list of available servers to and at a remote monitor client, and providing and transmitting information about selected servers from a remote monitoring client to a protocol gateway, as recited by claims 1-8, 11-15, 18-22, 26-30, 32, and 41-44.

Moreover, the theoretical combination of Casper and Ramasubramani is nonsensical. Modifying Casper's system that fails to utilize wireless devices with Ramasubramani's protocol server specifically converting

Internet or Intranet protocol to a protocol used by wireless devices would result in a system having a wireless protocol gateway without wireless devices to service.

Moreover, "The mere fact that the prior art may be modified in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not make the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification." In re Fritch, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1783-84 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Neither Casper nor Ramasubramani suggest the desirability to add a protocol gateway to the system of Ramasubramani. All of Casper's network components are connected to a common network, therefore **teaching away** from use of and need for a protocol gateway, much less Ramasubramani's protocol gateway services wireless devices.

Neither Casper nor Ramasubramani, either alone or in combination, fails to disclose, teach or suggest providing and transmitting information about selected servers from a remote monitoring client to a protocol gateway, as recited by claims 1-8, 11-15, 18-22, 26-30, 32, and 41-44.

Claims 33-36 and 39 recite providing status and logging information for at least one of a server, a protocol gateway, and a message router to a remote monitor client, and a remote monitor client that provides the status and logging information to a protocol gateway.

As discussed above, Casper discloses a centralized system for monitoring the status of a remote server, the only devices that are disclosed as being able to access the activity information are ones directly connected to the common network (Fig. 1), thus failing to disclose or suggest use of a protocol gateway, as recited by claims 33-36 and 39.

As discussed above, Ramasubramani's protocol gateway is used to facilitate the transfer of digital certificates from a central certificate management system. Ramasubramani fails to disclose of suggest a protocol gateway facilitating the transfer of information about a server, much less providing status and logging information for at least one of a server, as recited by claims 33-36 and 39.

Neither Casper nor Ramasubramani, either alone or in combination, fails to disclose, teach or suggest providing status and logging information for at least one of a server, a protocol gateway, and a message router to a remote monitor client, and a remote monitor client that provides the status and logging information to a protocol gateway, as recited by claims 33-36 and 39.

A benefit of providing and transmitting information about selected servers from a remote monitoring client to a protocol gateway is, e.g., increasing the number of devices that the information about selected servers can be distributed to. A protocol gateway facilitates devices using differing protocols to communicate. Therefore, transmitting information about selected servers to a protocol gateway allows dissemination of such information to a larger number of devices than is possible with the cited prior art. The cited prior art fails to disclose or suggest such beneficial use of a protocol gateway.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-8, 11-15, 18-22, 26-30, 32-36 and 39-44 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 9, 10, 16, 17, 23-25, 31, 37 and 38 over Casper in view of Ramasubramani and Rajan

In the Office Action, claims 9, 10, 16, 17, 23-25, 31, 37 and 38 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,505,248 to Casper et al. ("Casper") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,233,577 to Ramasubramani et al. ("Ramasubramani"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 9, 10, 16, 17, 23-25, 31, 37 and 38 are dependent on claims 1, 20 and 33 respectively, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 1, 20 and 33.

Claims 9, 10, 16, 17, 23-25 and 31 recite publishing and receiving a list of available servers to and at a remote monitor client, and providing and

transmitting information about selected servers from a remote monitoring client to a protocol gateway.

As discussed above, neither Casper nor Ramasubramani, either alone or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest providing and transmitting information about selected servers from a remote monitoring client to a protocol gateway, as recited by claims 9, 10, 16, 17, 23-25 and 31.

The Office Action relies on Rajan to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Ramasubramani and Casper to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Rajan is relied on to disclose a system for real time monitoring of web-based services which include reporting information in XML documents (Office Action, page 21). However, the reporting information is related to changes in data maintained at Internet sites (Rajan, Abstract).

Rajan reporting information related to changes in data maintained at Internet sites fails to disclose or suggest providing and transmitting information about selected servers from a remote monitoring client to a protocol gateway, as recited by claims 9, 10, 16, 17, 23-25 and 31.

Neither Casper, Ramasubramani and Rajan, either alone or in combination, fails to disclose, teach or suggest providing and transmitting information about selected servers from a remote monitoring client to a protocol gateway, as recited by claims 9, 10, 16, 17, 23-25 and 31.

Claims 37 and 38 recite providing status and logging information for at least one of a server, a protocol gateway, and a message router to a remote monitor client, and a remote monitor client that provides the status and logging information to a protocol gateway.

As discussed above, Casper discloses a centralized system for monitoring the status of a remote server, the only devices that are disclosed as being able to access the activity information are ones directly connected to the common network (Fig. 1), thus failing to disclose or suggest use of a protocol gateway, as recited by claims 37 and 38.

As discussed above, Ramasubramani's protocol gateway is used to facilitate the transfer of digital certificates from a central certificate management system. Ramasubramani fails to disclose of suggest a protocol gateway facilitating the transfer of information about a server, much less providing status and logging information for at least one of a server, a protocol gateway, and a message router to a remote monitor client, and a remote monitor client that provides the status and logging information to a protocol gateway, as recited by claims 37 and 38.

As discussed above, Rajan discloses reporting information related to changes in data maintained at Internet sites. Reporting information related to changes in data maintained at Internet sites fails to disclose or suggest providing status and logging information, much less providing status and logging information for at least one of a server, a protocol gateway, and a message router to a remote monitor client, and a remote monitor client that provides the status and logging information to a protocol gateway, as recited by claims 37 and 38.

Neither Casper, Ramasubramani and Rajan, either alone or in combination, fails to disclose, teach or suggest providing status and logging information for at least one of a server, a protocol gateway, and a message router to a remote monitor client, and a remote monitor client that provides the status and logging information to a protocol gateway, as recited by claims 37 and 38.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 9, 10, 16, 17, 23-25, 31, 37 and 38 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,
MANELLI DENISON & SELTER PLLC

William H. Bollman
Reg. No.: 36,457
Tel. (202) 261-1020
Fax. (202) 887-0336

2000 M Street, N.W. 7th Floor
Washington D.C. 20036-3307

WHB/df

ANNOTATED MARKED-UP DRAWINGS

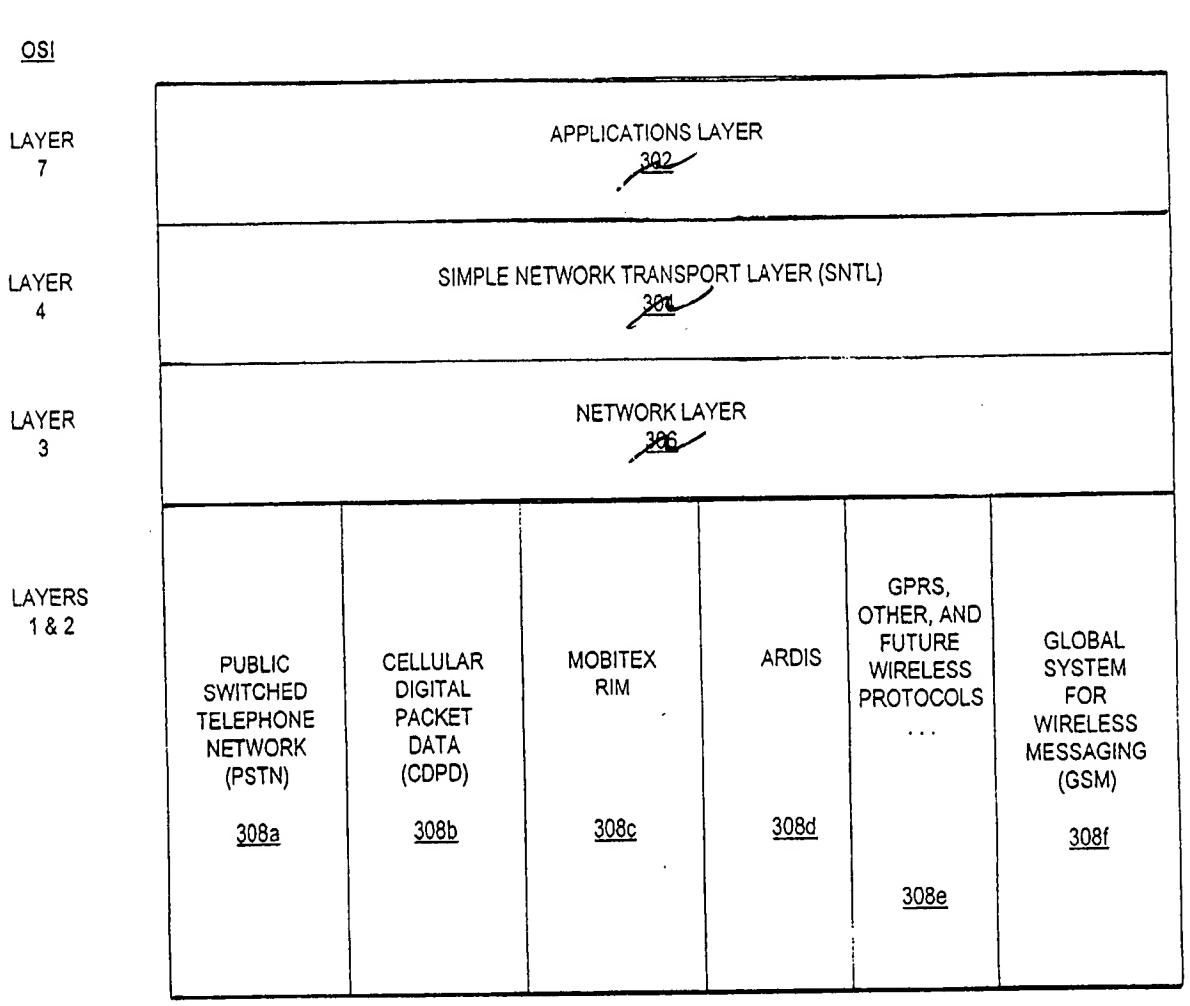

FIG. 3